ACPA Newsletter

PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Vol. X No. 5. September 1960

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Association was held according to schedule in Chicago, Illinois, September 1 - 3, 1960. On Thursday, September 1st, the separate ACPA session was held at the Francis J. Lewis Center of De Paul University. This downtown center of the University, located at the corner of Wabash and Jackson Streets, was within five or six blocks of the APA convention hotels and proved to be an ideal meeting place. Sincere gratitude is expressed to De Paul University for these excellent meeting facilities and to Dr. Le Roy A. Wauck, chairman of the Psychology Department at De Paul, for his handling of the local arrangements.

The session at De Paul University on September 1st began at 3:15 with about 250 persons in attendance. ACPA members were first welcomed to the University by Rev. Theodore J. Wangler, C.M., Vice President, and then the meeting addressed itself to the scheduled symposium on The Miami Conference and its Implications. The discussion following the symposia papers was terminated at 5:15 in order to allow for a short break before the business meeting. After the business meeting, Dr. Raymond J. McCall gave his presidential address on the topic: Invested Self-Expression: A Theory of Structural Dynamics. The session concluded with a social hour and a buffet dinner.

An informal discussion on Current Practices in the Psychological Assessment of Religious Vocation was scheduled for Friday afternoon, September 2nd. Interested ACPA members were invited to attend, and it was thought that a small group might do so, but something over a hundred persons turned out for this "informal discussion." Father Paul D'Arcy first described the program of psychological assessment being followed by the Maryknoll Fathers, and then Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy discussed the techniques developed at La Salle College in Philadelphia for the assessment of applicants to some half dozen Religious Congregations. Finally, Father William C. Bier, S.J. described his modification of the MMPI, developed specifically for use with religious groups. Dr. Walter J. Coville, who presided at the session, announced the creation, by the Board of Directors, of a special ACPA Committee for the study of methods in the psychological assessment of candidates for the religious life. Presently this Committee consists of Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy and Br. John M. Egan, F.S.C.H., in addition to Dr. Coville, but it will subsequently be expanded to include members from other parts of the country. Meanwhile, interested ACPA members are invited to confer with these Committee members.

On Saturday, September 3rd, the session on Problems in Teaching of Scientific Psychology in the Denominational College, jointly sponsored by the ACPA and Division 2, the Division on the Teaching of Psychology, was held at the Morrison Hotel. Despite the early morning hour (9:00 A.M.) the session was well attended and very well received. The participants in the symposium presented this problem from the Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant points of view. and the presentations were discussed by Dr. Wilbert J. McKeachie of the University of Michigan. Credit for this excellent program is due to Dr. Virginia M. Staudt, chairman of the ACPA Committee on Program.

The Board of Directors met twice in Chicago. The first meeting was an all-day session on Wednesday, August 31st, the day prior to the opening of the APA convention. The second meeting was on Saturday afternoon, September 3rd. The following points, drawn from these two sessions of the Board, as well as from the ACPA business meeting, are here presented as being of general interest:

ACPA NEWSLETTER

Bimonthly publication of the American Catholic Psychological Association

Editor: Rev. William C. Bier, S.J.
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New York 58, N. Y.

Assistant Editor:
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New York 71, N. Y.

Book Review Editor:
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College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Subscription price for non-members:
$1.00 a year

Outcome of elections....

Election ballots were mailed to all ACPA members July 1, and the elections closed August 1. The following were the results of the election, as announced at the business meeting:

President-elect	Rev. Joseph G. Keegan, S.J.
Board of Directors	Br. John M. Egan, F.S.C.H.

The ACPA Constitution provides that the elected members of the Board of Directors serve as chairmen of the four standing Committees of the Association. Br. John Egan, the newly elected member of the Board, will assume the chairmanship of the Committee on Membership. The three remaining members of the Board will continue as chairman of their present Committees as follows: Dr. Hunter as chairman of the Committee on Election, Dr. Schneiders as chairman of the Committee on Publicity, and Dr. Staudt as chairman of the Committee on Program.

Treasurer's report....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance. August 1959			$2031.12
Receipts. August 1959 to August 1960		Total	3153.75
Dues		$1819.00	
NEWSLETTER subscriptions		690.60	
Use of mailing lists		20.00	
Sale of publications		621.50	
Symposium on Perception	$ 15.00		
Forthcoming volumes	606.50		
Members' gifts		2.65	
TOTAL DEPOSITS			$5184.87
Expenditures. August 1959 to August 1960			
1959 Convention		$ 87.00	
Board Meeting	$ 70.00		
Luncheon for Panel	17.00		
Office of Executive-secretary		603.00	
Secretarial assistance	429.00		
Postage	120.00		
Supplies	42.70		
Dictaphone repair	11.10		
Typing of forthcoming volume of Proceedings		225.00	
Postage (other than above)		173.60	
NEWSLETTER mailing	170.00		
Treasurer and Placement	3.60		
Printing		1377.00	
NEWSLETTER	450.00		
NEWSLETTER Supplements	100.00		
Letters to members	54.00		
Program for 1960 meeting	55.00		
Purchase and printing of 20,000 envelopes for NEWSLETTER	193.00		
4000 Membership and 3000 Student Affiliate application blanks	325.00		
3000 copies of Constitution	200.00		

Conferences		$ 210.87	
White House Conference Contribution	$ 50.00		
Expenses of ACPA delegates	125.87		
International Conference on Family	35.00		
Miscellaneous		8.50	
Foreign exchange (Canada)	2.50		
Loss on bad check from member	6.00		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$ 2684.97
BALANCE ON HAND, August 1960			2499.90

/s/ Barbara Ann Becher
Howard A. Matelli

Paul A. Centi, Treasurer
August, 1960

ACPA BUDGET FOR 1961

Current Balance		$2499.90	
Estimated receipts		3650.00	
Dues from 650 members at $3.00 each	$1950.00		
NEWSLETTER subscriptions	700.00		
Additional sale of forthcoming volumes	1000.00		
TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS			$ 6149.90
Estimated expenses			
NEWSLETTER		1250.00	
Printing	1000.00		
Mailing	250.00		
Forthcoming volumes		2050.00	
Printing	1300.00		
Typing	500.00		
Mailing	250.00		
Office of Executive-secretary		1100.00	
Secretarial help	750.00		
Office supplies	100.00		
Postage	250.00		
Convention expenses		160.00	
Program	60.00		
Board meeting	100.00		
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES			$ 4560.00
ESTIMATED BALANCE			$ 1589.90

The budget as given above was approved by the ACPA members present at the business meeting, thus automatically retaining the Association dues at $3.00 for the year 1961.

Progress on forthcoming volumes.....

It was explained by the Executive-secretary in his report at the business meeting that the first of the two volumes growing out of the ACPA meetings of 1957, 1958, and 1959 is printing and will be ready for distribution in the early fall. This is the volume containing selected papers from the separate ACPA sessions, edited by Dr. Alexander A. Schneiders and the Executive-Secretary. It will be a 6 x 9 book of 184 pages with paper cover. Editorial work (performed by Dr. Raymond J. McCall and the Executive-secretary) on the second volume, containing the joint ACPA-APA symposia for the same three years, is complete, and this volume is now being typed in a form ready for photographic reproduction. It will have a somewhat larger number of pages than the first volume and it will be ready for distribution a little later in the fall. Since the volumes will be ready at slightly different times, they will be mailed separately. To date, 393 members have ordered the volume on the separate sessions, and 411 the one on the joint symposia. Those who have ordered the first of these volumes should receive their copies before receiving the next issue of the NEWSLETTER. Another opportunity will be provided ACPA members who have not purchased these volumes to do so at the time of paying their 1961 dues.

New members.....

Following the recommendation of the Committee on Membership, and after due deliberation of the questionable cases, the Board of Directors, at their meeting on August 31st, elected the following persons to membership in the Association:

Constituent Membership
Davis, Perry L., Ph.D.
Donohue, Francis J., Ph.D.
Fitzgerald, Thomas J.
Horgan, Cornelius M., Ph.D.
Kenworthy, Rev. William B., Jr.
Lodato, Francis J., Ph.D.
Rahner, Br. D. William, F.S.C.
Steimel, Raymond J., Ph.D.
Webb, Neil J., Ph.D.

Associate Membership
Andreassi, John L.
Beagan, Sr. Jean Miriam, O.P.
Cunningham, Thomas W.
Finley, Peter J.
Flynn, Sr. Ann Patrice, I.H.M.
Leonard, Sr. Mary John Catherine, B.V.M.
Lucassen, Sr. M. Rosaire, O.P.
McAloon, Francis W.
Marasciullo, David L.
Medley, Mrs. Katherine H.
Orsolini, Reginald A.
Rolek, Sr. Mary Aquinas, O.S.F.

The newly elected members bring the total membership of the Association at the present time to 663 with 534 constituent and 129 associate members.

PLACEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Director of Human Factors Group. Ph.D. to organize and supervise the work of a Human Factors Group for a corporation located in New York City area. Minimum of three years experience in aeronautics required. Salary by negotiation. Director of Counseling. Male for school for boys located in Connecticut. Duites include direction of child care program and supervision of counselors. Must live within the institution and be single. Experience working in an institutional setting or with moderately disturbed boys preferred. Salary: Open.

Members of ACPA interested in these positions should forward a personal resumè to Dr. Paul Centi, Psychological Services, Fordham University, 302 Broadway, New York 7, New York. Prospective employers seeking the services of psychologists on a full or part-time basis are encouraged to write to Dr. Centi giving particulars on the opportunities available.

ACPA MEMBERS IN PRINT

This column continues the listing of articles by ACPA members appearing in professional journals. However, by action of your Board of Directors, this column will henceforth also include a listing of recent books by ACPA members. Every effort is made to provide as adequate a coverage as possible, but complete coverage can be achieved only if ACPA members send notification of articles and books as they are published. It is also suggested that copies of books be sent to the Book Review Editor for review in the NEWSLETTER. A simple postcard will suffice for inclusion in this column, but be sure to provide all necessary information, including year, volume number and pages for articles, and place of publication, publisher and year for books. Special features, such as edition, editorship, etc., should be clearly indicated. Items for inclusion in this column should be addressed to: Dr. Alexander A. Schneiders, Fordham University, New York 58, N. Y.

matora, Sister Mary (OSF). Expressed interests in later childhood. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1960, *96*, 327-342.

ngers, W. P. Counseling needs in a Catholic setting. *Amer. J. Cath. Youth Work*, 1960, *1*, 29-35.

ngers, W. P. Achievement motivation: An Adlerian approach. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1960, *10*, 179-186.

echer, Barbara A. A cross-sectional and longitudinal study of the effect of education on free association responses. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1960, *97*, 23-28.

autela, J. R. The use of psychoanalysis in the study of the classics. *Psychoanal. & Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1960, *47*, 117-119.

ottle, W. C. (with N. M. Downie), *Procedure and preparation for counseling.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1960.

ribbin, J. J., & Harris, Br. Philip (OSF), (with W. J. McMahon). *It's your personality.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1960.

urran, C. A. Some ethical and scientific values in the counseling psychotherapeutic process. *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1960, *39*, 15-20.

ohnson, J. I., Jr. (with Michels, K. M., & Fischer, Barbara E.). Raccoon performance on color discrimination problems. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1960, 53, 379-380.

chuetzinger, Caroline E. *The German controversy on St. Augustine's illumination theory.* New York: Pagent, 1960.

ummo, A. J. The control of inappropriate blushing. *Amer. J. clin. Hypnosis*, 1960, *1*, 59-60.

estin, R. (with Bower, P. A., & Roberts, A.) Rorschach diagnosis by a systematic combining of content, thought process, and determinant scales. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1960, *62*, 105-183.

NEWS BRIEFS

ACTIVITIES OF ACPA MEMBERS: *Rev. Fintan McNamee* was one of the speakers at an Institute on arriage Counseling held at St. Louis University in June....*Rt. Rev. Msgr. Paul H. Furfey* of Catholic niversity is a member of the editorial committee of the New Catholic Encyclopedia with direct responsibility or the social sciences....*Donald N. Lombardi*, Associate Director of the Maryland Region of the National onference of Christians and Jews, served as co-director of a Human Relations Workshop held at the Univerity of Maine....*Rev. Charles A. Curran* of Loyola University lectured on "Psychological Factors in Spiritul Life" as part of a series of five lectures given at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, during August - 3....*Brother Philip, O.S.F.*, of St. Francis College, conducted a lecture series on Guidance and Counselng for Prospective Teachers at Incarnate Word College, Texas, from July 14 - 18....*Dr. John J. O'Hare* articipated in a panel discussion on Human Factors in Data-entry and Data-processing Techniques at a meetng of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Dallas, Texas, on June 6th....*Dr. Roger T. Lennon*, irector of World Book Company's Test Division, taught two courses in Tests and Measurements this summer t Syracuse University....*Dr. J. John Vaccaro* has been appointed to the editorial board of the *Long Island onsultation Journal*....*Dr. Raymond J. McCall*, of Marquette University, is corresponding secretary of the isconsin Psychological Association....Three ACPA members: *Rev. Andre Godin, S.J.*, *Rev. Henryk isiak*, and *Dr. Helen E. Peixotto*, gave papers at the International Congress of Psychology in Bonn, Germany uly 31 - August 6....ACPA members on the charter flight to the Bonn Congress had an audience with the oly Father on August 27th, prior to their return from Rome on the 29th....Fifteen ACPA members were isted among the participants in the recent APA convention in Chicago, September 1-7....A search through he Index number of the *Psychological Abstracts* for 1959, which has only recently become available, reveals hat 73 different ACPA members are listed as authors of articles with a total of 101 entries. The greatest CPA contributor for the year was *Dr. John P. Mundy* with four articles to his credit, while seven ACPA embers accounted for three entries apiece. From the same issue of the *Abstracts*, it was learned that ten CPA members served as Abstracters for the material contained in the 1959 volume.

NEW POSITIONS FOR ACPA MEMBERS: *Dr. James P. O'Connor* of Catholic University has been apointed Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences....*Dr. Frank N. Buckley* has been appointed rofessor of Psychology at Assumption College, Worcester, Mass., and will also serve as Consultant for ounseling and Psychological Services....*Dr. Boleslaw A. Wysocki* has accepted an Associate Professorship n Psychology at Regis College. *Dr. William P. Angers* has been appointed counselor on the staff of the

Newark College of Engineering....Dr. Robert F. Medina is a consultant for the firm of Rohrer, Hibler and Replogle in Illinois.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST: Sister M. John Catherine, B.V.M., received two grants for the building of apparatus to be used in the newly established psychological laboratory of Clarke College, Dubuque ....The Franciscan Fathers have formed a Franciscan Psychological Association for the purpose of examining relationships between psychology and religion. Among the problems which will be investigated are the psychological evaluation of candidates to the priesthood and brotherhood and the development of the Proverbs Test which is intended for high-level testing of mental ability as a predictor of Ph.D. success for those individuals possessing a Master's degree....Vera D. Denty, only British member of the ACPA, plans another lecture tour in this country next winter from February 4th through April 18. Further information about her lecture topics and bookings for her lectures may be secured either through the lecturer herself at 35 Ferncrof Ave., London, N.W. 3, England, or through Miss E. Linden, 142-34 -- 56th Rd., Flushing 55, N. Y.

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Bandura, Albert, and Walters, Richard H. ADOLESCENT AGGRESSION. New York: Ronald, 1959, Pp. xii + 475. $7.50.

This study is primarily designed to identify the child training factors and family interrelationships that lead to the development of antisocial, aggressive behavior in adolescent boys. It applies the theoretical framework and methodology used by R. Sears in studies of nursery-school children.

While the problem of juvenile delinquency has more often been approached from a socio-legal or psychoanalytic point of view, this study is based on psychological data in the best traditions of our science. Structured interviews and projective tests were given to two samplings of adolescent boys and their parents. Like the control group, the delinquent group was "normal" in that it excluded boys with organic or possible psychotic involvement, or below-average intelligence, from broken homes, and from deteriorated or delinquency neighborhoods. Thus many sociological factors were eliminated and the focus put squarely on parent-child relationships and early training.

The detailed hypotheses appear more diffuse than profound at times. The theoretical framework seems balanced. Detailed findings are given so that the reader can share in drawing conclusions, but the reader must often work hard to discover to what extent they are verified.

Centering around the failure of socialization, the book stresses lack of adequate parental models, and failure to develop a dependency relationship with parents which is solved smoothly in adolescence. The authors feel that socio-economic factors excessive inhibition, and adolescent rebellion have been overemphasized and unverified. They prefer to talk about parental rejection, and the importance of the father to an adolescent boy. Internalization of controls and development of a conscience, largely through identification with parent or therapist, are put as primary goals. In sex education, the authors hold that attitudes and values are even more important than factual information.

The value of the book seems to lie largely in its methodology, in verifying psychological theory with controlled gathering of data. Its conclusions, with more factual support than heretofore, suggest mostly what is already known (at least to the more psychologically sophisticated Catholic educator). The concluding section on "implications for treatment" reads like a description of the work of Msgr. Flanagan of Boys' Town fame.

In spite of frequent references to conscience, internal controls, and responsibility, there is not one mention of religious or moral training in the entire book. The words "religion" and "moral" do not appear in the index. In view of the increased interest among scientific psychologists along these lines, the omission seems particularly glaring.

Seattle University James E. Royce, S. J.

Kuenzli, Alfred E. (Ed.) THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL PROBLEM. New York: Harper, 1959. Pp. x + 321. $4.50.

A collection of articles can hardly ever be entirely uniform, and this collection shows a diversity, not only in the interpretation of "phenomenological psychology," but also in some of the basic postulates. The contributors to the volume are: Hadley Cantril, Arthur W. Combs, Lawrence K. Frank, Richard Jessor, Alfred E. Kuenzli, Abraham S. Luchins, Robert E. MacLeod, Theodore M. Newcomb, Victor Raimy, Carl Rogers, Saul Rosenzweig, M. Brewster Smith, Donald Snygg, and Daniel W. Soper (Smith's paper is a criticism). The Editor has arranged the articles under four headings: perspective, the self, the self and others, and discussion. The essays differ quite a bit in the very meaning of the term "phenomenological " some take it in a stricter sense as involving perceptual and postperceptual activities, others extend it to include theories like that of Lewin.

Some of the basic postulates seem to go beyond what would be required for a strictly scientific postulate (or principle). In the articles by Snygg, Combs and Soper, and Snygg and Combs, the postulate of psychological determinism is stated forcefully: behavior is strictly determined by what is in the perceptual field at the moment of action. In a very generous mood, someone who believed in real freedom might be able to interpret this postulate as not necessarily denying freedom; nevertheless the general context in which this postulate is expressed is rather hostile to the notion of real self-determination. One form of Gestalt theory has similarly attempted to eliminate systematically all freedom except the "freedom from external constraint." However, most of the other articles do not involve an explicit denial of freedom.

A second postulate in the same articles and in several others--though never explicitly stated as such--is the "phenomenalist" or empiricist position, proposed by Hume and still disturbing some scientists as well as many philosophers. Fortunately, most of the other contributors ignore this baseless limitation; they do not go out of their way to state the position of a philosophical realism, but their treatment of person and thing is straightforward and honest.

A third postulate is stated explicitly in the article by Jessor, that of "physicalism." Though this author alleges that physicalism (the doctrine that only material things exist) is a necessary presupposition of all science, his case for it is extremely weak.

Perhaps the most balanced of the articles is the one by MacLeod, "The Phenomenological Approach to Social Psychology." He is interested in taking all that is good in this approach, without excluding other approaches.

On the whole, the articles chosen are representative and competent. It is somewhat surprising that phenomenological psychiatry is not represented at all, and a reviewer may be permitted the observation that some "existentialist psychiatrists" are as phenomenological as several of the authors whose articles were considered worthy of inclusion. The book is explicitly prepared for graduate seminars, and it should prove very suitable for its purpose. Some knowledge of this new aspect of psychology (or at least new emphasis) is desirable for every graduate student. The philosophical deficiencies noted above can easily be made innocuous by a teacher, so that the book can be recommended for use in Catholic schools.

St. Louis University George P. Klubertanz, S.J.

Bugelski, B. R. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY. New York: Rinehart, 1960. Pp. xviii + 571. $6.00.

One important justification for a new textbook is that the author not only present new findings or a compendium of facts but that he integrate and discuss these in reference to his own systematic viewpoint. The present author has eminently satisfied this latter criterion. In a clear, readable, and direct style he discusses important assumptions, operations, and principles of psychology as well as traditional topics. The book represents an introductory yet professional approach to psychology. It is not an oversimplified pictorial review.

Acknowledging that one book cannot adequately discuss every important topic, the author stresses learning and learning theory. However, for the introductory student, this may reflect a parochial view of psychology. Beginning with an excellent discussion of intervening variable and hypothetical construct, the first half of the book then covers many of the traditional topics such as heredity, sensation, perception, and a too brief discussion of intelligence. The second half of the book centers about cognitive, conative, and affective behavior, social behavior, and then a final chapter reviewing many of the principles discussed in earlier chapters.

Occasionally the reader may become irritated by such unnecessary statements as: "The amoeba has no sex life because there are no little boy or girl amoebas." At other times one may become puzzled by the inclusion of such topics as the nature of intelligence and human engineering within the same chapter. However, the book is basically well organized.

Some readers may object to the emphasis placed on reinforcement as a determiner of behavior or the complete rejection of "faculty" psychology as an explanatory construct. Thus to stop a person from telling "dirty" jokes, one must merely stop laughing at them. The author's position regarding faculty psychology, although prevalent today, seems to stem more from ignorance of the Aristotelian-Thomistic view than from any scientific considerations. Thus he speaks of faculties as though they were real ent ties and as though they lead only to the dead-end position of phrenology.

His discussion of determinism would again lea one to believe that he has not extensively explored this problem. After contrasting the views of Skinn and Rogers, he then presents his own position that determinism is: "...the only working position an investigator can follow if he was to be guided by common rules of evidence based on empirical (sen sory observation) findings." However his indication that this is a "methodological assumption and not a tenet of a metaphysical system" could be a position held by many psychologists.

In general, this book is a contribution to the psychological literature. It could be recommended as a serious introduction to psychology for those students, scientists, or philosophers who wish to discover how one prominent contemporary psychol ogist regards his discipline.

Fordham University
New York, N.Y Daniel J. Baer.

Books Received for Review as of August 15, 1960

Brammer, Lawrence M. and Shostrom, Everett L. THERAPEUTIC PSYCHOLOGY. Englewood Cliffs, N.J Prentice-Hall, 1960. Pp. xvii + 447. $6.95.

Campanelle, Thomas C. PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION. Philadelphia: Chilton, 1960. Pp. ix + 278. $5.50.

Cottle, William C. and Downie, N. M. PROCEDURES AND PREPARATION FOR COUNSELING. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1960. Pp. ix + 330. $6.00.

Fisher, Margaret B. and Noble, Jeanne L. COLLEGE EDUCATION AS PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1960. Pp. xv + 375. $4.95.

Fuller, John L. and Thompson, W. Robert. BEHAVIOR GENETICS. New York: Wiley, 1960. Pp. ix + 396. $8.95.

Hartmann, Heinz PSYCHOANALYSIS AND MORAL VALUES. New York: International Universities Press, 1960. Pp. 103. $3.00.

Purcell, Theodore V. BLUE COLLAR MAN: PATTERNS OF DUAL ALLEGIANCE IN INDUSTRY. Cambridge: Harvard Univer. Press, 1960. Pp. xviii + 300. $6.00.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

An Organization of Professionally Qualified Catholic Psychologists Founded in 1948.

President: Dr. William C. Cottle
Executive-secretary: Rev. William C. Bier, S.J.
President-elect: Rev. Joseph G. Keegan, S.J.
Treasurer: Dr. Paul J. Centi
Past president: Dr. Raymond J. McCall
Members of the Board of Directors: The above-mentioned officers and Br. John M. Egan, F.S.C.H., Dr. Genevieve P. Hunter, Dr. Alexander A. Schneiders and Dr. Virginia M. Staudt.

ACPA NEWSLETTER SUPPLEMENTS

Supplement No. 47 September 1960

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 1960

Alexander A. Schneiders
Fordham University

The White House Conference on Children and Youth has been held once every decade during the present century. It was started in 1910 by Theodore Roosevelt and has been repeated every ten years since that time. The essential purpose of the Conference is "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity." The Conference focuses attention on issues that are generally relevant to the current decade, and it could be defined as a meeting of citizens who share a deep concern for the children and youth of the nation in their role as parents, teachers, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, clergymen, and pediatricians. The one qualification that each participant in the White House Conference should possess is a deep concern for the welfare of children and youth.

The personnel of the 1960 Conference included individuals, special groups, and national organizations who were selected on the basis of their interest in and knowledge of the problems of children and youth, and then invited by the President of the United States to attend the Conference. The Conference was held in Washington, D.C., from March 27 to April 2, 1960. The American Catholic Psychological Association was one of many organizations that participated in the Conference through selected members. Chosen to represent the ACPA were Dr. Alexander A. Schneiders, professor of psychology at Fordham University, Dr. Cletus A. Cole, director of psychological services for the Arlington County School Board in Virginia, and Dr. Katherine Stefic who is associate professor of psychology and director of the remedial clinic at the Catholic University of America.

Participation in the White House Conference took several forms, and the ACPA participated through the Council of National Organizations on Children and Youth, which is an agency of the White House Conference. The invitation to attend the Conference was arranged through the Council at the instigation of the National Catholic Welfare Conference which established a National Catholic Committee for the White House Conference. The secretary of the National Catholic Committee was Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher of Cleveland, Ohio. In this capacity Msgr. Gallagher acted as coordinator of Catholic participation in the White House Conference. In July of 1959 Msgr. Gallagher issued an appeal to Catholic organizations to arrange for membership in the Council of National Organizations, and through the Council to participate in the White House Conference. It was this appeal which the Board of Directors of the ACPA considered at its meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, in early September, 1959, and which led to the decision that the ACPA should participate in the White House Conference as an organization interested in the welfare of children and youth.

The Board felt that this participation was particularly important and appropriate in view of the theme which had been established for the White House Conference: "Lasting Values in a Changing World." The Board agreed with Msgr. Gallagher that every effort should be made by Catholic organizations to inject Catholic thinking and philosophy into the deliberations of the White House Conference as much as possible. As Msgr. Gallagher said: "This conference might well go off on a tangent discussing many specialized services to children, but at the same time losing sight of the background of values, standards, and ideals which must support any other advances in service to children...We feel that representatives of Catholic groups who are interested in youth in many detailed ways are well-qualified to provide background of religious convictions and lasting values to the general Conference."

As a member of the Council of National Organizations on Children and Youth, the ACPA will continue to participate in the work of the Conference in order to implement the numerous recommendations that emerged from the Conference itself. The Council of National Organizations held an organizational meeting on Thursday evening, March 31, in the Statler Hotel in which the ACPA were represented by Dr. Schneiders and Dr. Stefic. This meeting outlined future plans of the Council, and elected a board of directors and a slate of officers. As a member organization, the

ACPA will participate in the future activities of the Council and has already received material from the Council regarding implementation of Conference recommendations.

Organization of the Conference

The 7,000 persons attending the White House Conference of 1960 had to be organized into special groups in a way that would promote efficiency of effort in the shortest time possible. To achieve these aims, the participants were assigned to five concurrent daily theme assemblies, to 18 concurrent daily forums, and to 210 concurrent work groups. For example, Dr. Cletus Cole was assigned to Theme Assembly C, Forum XV, and Work Group 156, which studied the problems of retarded children, and Dr. Schneiders was assigned to Theme Assembly E, Forum XI, and Work Group 116, which studied the problems involved in late adolescence in moving toward maturity. On each day therefore, five large groups numbering about 1,500 persons would meet in an assembly to study a particular theme determined by the organization committee. For example, on the first day of the conference, starting at 9:00 a.m., the theme assemblies considered the problem "Children and Youth, 1960: Appraising Ideals and Values in Their Changing World." Later in the morning, the 18 concurrent forums focused on the question "Surveying What We Know About Children and Youth." Then in the afternoon the 210 workshop groups comprising 30 participants each, began the work of hammering out specific ideas and recommendations relating to children and youth. On the fourth day of the Conference, the recommendations developed by each workshop group were processed by forum recommendations committees, and in the afternoon the recommendations were presented at 18 concurrent forums at which individual forum members were given an opportunity to vote for or against specific recommendations. On the evening of the fourth day of the Conference, forum chairmen and recorders compiled a composite report embodying the recommendations voted on favorably, and on Friday, April 1, the composite forum report was presented to the closing plenary session of the Conference.

As might be expected from the number of forums and workshop groups, the total number of recommendations presented and voted on ran into the hundreds, and it would be impossible to summarize them in any fashion here. The recommendations dealt with scores of subjects, including health, spiritual growth, education, delinquency, recreation, housing, scholarships, etc. For example: in the area of education, it was recommended that:
(1) Guidance and counseling should be strengthened through adequate support of Government and local sources and close cooperation with Government, business, labor, employment services, higher education and community groups.
(2) There should be a general scholarship and fellowship program for able needy students, with no limitations as to field of study or the individual's color, race, sex, religion, or political affiliation, and without any requirement such as loyalty oaths.
(3) A Federal Department of Education should be set up and given cabinet status. A consistent policy and program on public education should be develope
(4) Free public education should be extended upward and downward - upward to include two-year community colleges and downward to make the kindergarten an integral part of the community school system.

The interested reader should consult the May-June issue of CHILDREN wherein is presented a summary and report of the White House Conference This special issue may be purchased for 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. In addition, there is now available an album of 12 major speeches recorded during the conference, including the remarks of President Eisenhower speaking at the opening session, and the remarks of Secretary Flemming speaking at the closing session. There are many other documents on the Conference that are available, but these publications should be of particular interest to the psychologist concerned with children and youth.

The meetings which comprised the Conference were regarded as a part of a process that included a year of preparation for the Conference and also the ten years that will follow the meetings. It is hoped that the recommendations hammered out in the Conference will be implemented continuously during the succeeding ten years. Thus, the 1960 White House Conference may well be regarded as a clear-cut demonstration of citizen participation in affairs concerning our children and youth, a demonstration that may well chart future development of the youth of the nation. In this important work, organizations like the American Catholic Psychological Association can assume an important role.